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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS



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BREADGRAINS (Page 273)

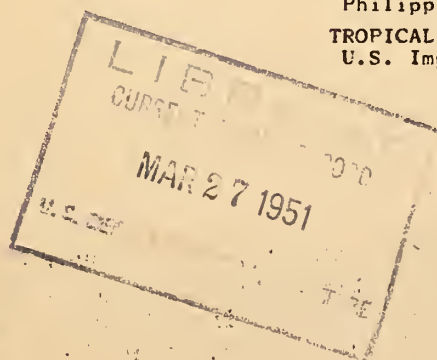
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FOR RELEASE

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

L A T E N E W S

The first official estimate of the 1950-51 cotton crop in the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil is 1,099,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross). This compares with the previous season's crops of less than 800,000 bales. The increase in production is expected to be the result of larger yields, since the planted acreage in 1950-51 is estimated to be somewhat below that of 1949-50.

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A serious boll weevil infestation has been reported in the northern part of Colombia near the city of Cartagena. The present known area of infestation, the first ever reported in Colombia, is about 50 miles from the important Sinu Valley cotton region.

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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REVIEW OF 1950 WORLD BREADGRAIN CROP 1/

World production of breadgrains (wheat and rye) was about 236 million short tons in 1950, according to the latest information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. At that figure, production is slightly above the 1949 outturn of 234 million short tons. It is also a little above the 1935-39 average of 229 million tons, but slightly below the large 1948 production of 239 million. The small increase over 1949 and over the prewar average is all in wheat. The 1950 wheat crop, estimated at 6.3 billion bushels, is about 5 percent above the 1935-39 average, more than offsetting the decline in rye.

Wheat production in North America in recent years has been sharply above the prewar level. The increase of about 425 million bushels in the 1950 harvest in North America, together with minor increases in Asia, Africa, and Australia, outweighs reductions in other continents. A small decline from prewar rye production is attributed to reduced harvests in Europe and North America. Comparatively small increases are reported for other areas.

Wheat production in North America was about 1,510 million bushels, an increase of about 40 percent over the prewar level. The acreage harvested was only 7 percent above the 1935-39 average, but the average yield of 16.7 bushels per acre was substantially higher than the prewar average of 12.9 bushels. The bulk of the sharp rise from the earlier period was in the United States, where the 1950 crop shows an increase of about 35 percent. This was the seventh successive United States crop of more than a billion bushels. Most of the 1950 gain is attributed to higher yields, though acreage was also moderately larger. The acreage harvested was, however, about 20 percent below the all-time record acreage of 1949. The Canadian outturn of 462 million bushels in 1950 was one of the largest harvests in the history of that country. Per-acre yields were 40 percent above average, but the quality of much of the grain was low.

Rye production in North America was only two-thirds of the prewar level, but was about one-fourth larger than the 1949 harvest. A reduction in rye acreage in the United States accounts for most of the decline from the 1935-39 average. The acreage was reduced to half that of prewar, but was larger than the low 1949 acreage. Canada's rye acreage, in contrast, is substantially larger than in 1935-39. Average yields brought the production above average. The crop is also larger than in 1949 when yields were low.

Breadgrain production Europe appears to have been about the same as in 1949. A slight increase in the wheat crop largely balanced a reduction in rye. The breadgrain crop was somewhat below average in this area,

1/ This is the third review of the crop. For earlier estimates, see Foreign Crops and Markets of September 25, 1950 and December 4, 1950.

WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1948-50 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average		Average		Average		Average		Average		Average	
	1935-39	1940-44	1948	1949	1935-39	1940-44	1948	1949	1935-39	1940-44	1948	1949
	acres	acres	acres	acres	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
NORTH AMERICA												
Canada	25,595	22,466	24,106	27,541	12.2	18.8	16.0	13.5	312,399	422,559	386,345	371,406
Mexico	1,244	1,394	1,483	1,322	11.5	11.2	12.4	14.0	14,284	15,624	18,370	18,490
United States	57,293	54,017	73,017	76,559	13.2	17.1	18.0	14.9	758,629	925,984	1,313,534	1,141,188
Estimated total 5/	84,170	77,920	98,660	105,470	-	-	-	-	1,086,000	1,365,000	1,719,000	1,531,000
EUROPE												
Albania	99	123	-	-	15.2	11.2	-	-	1,507	1,381	-	-
Austria	630	545	540	555	25.3	21.7	20.4	25.2	15,942	11,800	11,000	14,000
Belgium	394	492	385	420	40.3	36.2	39.1	52.1	15,887	17,820	15,065	21,900
Bulgaria	3,362	3,330	-	-	20.5	16.1	-	-	69,080	53,500	-	-
Czechoslovakia	2,158	2,175	2,147	2,075	26.6	23.0	24.2	27.5	57,322	50,000	52,000	57,000
Denmark	319	151	170	206	45.4	41.5	54.7	53.5	14,470	6,264	9,296	11,023
Finland	230	322	425	510	26.5	19.0	24.00	23.3	6,100	6,134	10,200	11,900
France	12,560	11,300	11,100	11,120	22.8	21.2	27.0	26.7	286,505	240,000	300,000	296,996
Western Germany	6/2,785	-	2,240	2,280	32.2	-	32.9	39.8	92,400	-	73,700	90,800
Other Germany	1,495	-	-	-	19.1	-	14.7	15.2	58,400	21,500	30,931	28,094
Greece	2,172	2,250	2,105	1,849	14.0	9.6	-	-	30,425	21,500	-	-
Hungary	4,091	4,080	-	-	22.3	19.5	-	-	91,210	79,762	-	-
Ireland	225	499	540	380	34.2	33.5	34.2	38.3	7,689	16,735	18,500	14,560
Italy	12,577	12,464	11,860	12,100	22.1	19.7	21.1	22.7	278,366	245,812	250,000	275,000
Luxembourg	47	41	40	40	46	22.0	27.5	30.0	1,215	904	1,100	1,300
Netherlands	333	352	244	256	35.9	35.9	46.0	61.0	15,217	12,639	11,235	15,627
Norway	80	108	81	76	78	26.2	34.3	32.4	2,391	2,832	2,779	2,462
Poland	3,260	-	-	-	22.7	-	-	-	74,000	60,500	-	-
Portugal	1,720	-	1,724	1,717	10.7	-	7.6	8.6	18,400	15,000	13,064	14,880
Rumania	6,900	5,600	-	-	16.2	-	-	-	112,000	80,000	-	-
Spain	7/11,253	9,300	9,900	9,800	14.0	11.1	11.1	11.2	157,986	103,000	110,000	110,000
Sweden	740	700	780	759	35.6	24.0	33.1	33.7	26,351	16,834	25,806	25,615
Switzerland	183	225	211	206	33.1	35.2	33.9	45.2	6,050	7,929	7,150	9,320
United Kingdom	1,843	2,655	2,279	1,963	33.8	36.0	38.7	42.0	62,361	95,656	88,144	82,450
Yugoslavia	5,400	4,900	-	-	18.1	19.7	-	-	97,700	77,000	-	-
Estimated total 5/	74,870	70,020	69,410	69,000	-	-	-	-	1,599,000	1,345,000	1,455,000	1,550,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia):	104,000	-	95,000	103,000	11.9	-	10.8	10.7	1,240,000	-	1,025,000	1,110,000

ASIA														
Iraq	4,191	3,283	-	-	-	16.1	11.9	14.9	12.6	6/	72,128	880	70,730	58,790
Lebanon	1,724	1,737	927	1,236	1,606	8.5	11.9	11.3	11.7	8/	18,114	14,697	11,028	18,370
Pakistan	533	450	166	176	173	9.5	12.1	11.3	11.7	8/	3,244	1,572	2,100	1,990
Syria	1,363	1,216	1,819	2,100	-	7.4	13.3	9.5	-	3/	19,485	16,357	24,130	20,000
Turkey	8,973	10,214	9,884	9,150	10,500	13.5	13.3	10.4	14.3	5/	135,690	135,747	145,000	95,000
China	6/49,000	47,400	52,818	52,717	-	16.5	17.0	14.4	-	6/	750,000	782,000	900,000	760,000
Manchuria	2,896	1,955	-	-	-	11.7	-	-	-	36,035	22,923	-	-	-
Indian Union 2/	6/25,460	24,227	20,353	21,885	24,000	10.5	9.9	9.3	9.6	6/	262,100	253,600	201,190	204,288
Pakistan 2/	9,305	10,028	9,877	10,833	10,715	12.6	12.6	14.2	14.3	5/	117,000	131,369	124,770	152,180
Japan	1,735	2,044	1,631	1,866	1,883	25.6	23.5	25.5	26.1	-	49,954	52,228	38,250	47,656
Korea	832	801	-	-	-	12.7	-	-	-	-	10,240	10,203	-	-
Estimated total 5/	108,190	105,830	107,260	109,460	114,260	-	-	-	-	-	1,498,000	1,500,000	1,575,000	1,410,000
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	15,834	13,776	12,000	12,500	14,000	17.0	15.9	15.2	14.3	-	221,769	234,585	191,000	200,000
Brazil	414	677	900	1,050	1,200	10.2	14.4	-	-	-	4,978	6,935	13,000	15,500
Chile	1,963	1,908	2,143	2,059	1,989	16.1	16.7	14.8	19.2	-	31,562	31,873	40,910	30,330
Peru	285	287	300	350	-	11.5	12.2	12.9	13.5	-	3,274	3,504	3,670	4,500
Uruguay	1,210	945	1,280	1,237	1,040	10.8	14.7	13.4	13.5	-	13,256	10,161	18,810	14,020
Estimated total 5/	20,490	18,250	17,210	17,810	19,200	-	-	-	-	-	281,000	293,000	274,000	275,000
AFRICA														
Algeria	4,185	3,965	3,780	3,700	3,820	8.4	7.4	10.5	10.1	-	35,201	29,442	38,500	39,000
Egypt	1,464	1,693	1,573	1,471	1,424	31.3	26.0	30.6	28.8	-	45,849	43,973	41,500	45,000
French Morocco	3,254	3,555	2,590	2,700	2,900	7.1	7.2	10.0	8.6	-	23,128	25,447	26,000	24,500
Tunisia	1,950	1,747	2,170	2,095	1,720	7.7	6.0	9.6	9.8	-	14,962	10,509	11,000	20,100
Union of South Africa 10/	1,926	2,514	2,506	2,804	3,108	8.3	6.2	5.3	6.5	-	16,025	15,597	17,750	15,000
Estimated total 5/	11,890	14,710	14,540	14,910	14,600	-	-	-	-	-	143,000	134,000	150,000	158,000
OCEANIA														
Australia	13,128	10,053	12,583	12,240	11,700	12.9	11.3	15.2	15.6	-	169,744	113,455	190,703	218,220
New Zealand	221	241	147	130	-	22.3	24.0	36.2	-	-	7,129	8,199	5,960	4,700
Total	13,349	10,294	12,730	12,370	11,840	-	-	-	-	-	176,873	121,654	196,663	222,920
Estimated world total 5/	418,920	387,830	414,810	432,020	427,930	-	-	-	-	-	6,024,000	5,735,000	6,295,000	6,185,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1950 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which began late in 1950 and ended early in 1951. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, revised preliminary forecasts. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Average of less than 5 years. 7/ Figure for 1935 only. 8/ Estimates for Syria and Lebanon not shown separately during this period. 9/ Estimates for reporting area only. Allowances for non-reporting area, not shown, are included in estimated total for Asia. 10/ European production only.

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RYE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1948-50 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Average			Production		
	1935-39	1940-44	1948	1935-39	1940-44	1948	1935-39	1940-44	1948	1935-39	1940-44	1948
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
NORTH AMERICA												
Canada	816	911	2,103	1,168	11.3	14.5	11.4	9,191	13,222	25,340	10,011	13,333
United States	3,699	3,071	2,096	1,822	12.1	12.2	12.0	44,917	37,547	26,449	18,739	22,977
Total	4,515	3,982	4,199	2,990	-	-	-	54,108	50,769	51,789	28,750	36,310
EUROPE												
Austria	881	672	640	680	23.4	19.9	24.3	20,611	13,400	13,000	16,000	16,500
Belgium	401	361	235	219	37.4	36.5	42.8	15,016	13,160	8,700	10,150	9,380
Poland	635	453	235	219	17.6	11.9	-	11,150	5,372	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia	2,374	2,140	1,796	1,775	26.1	23.8	28.5	62,078	51,000	44,000	51,000	46,000
Denmark	354	467	413	381	42.3	38.1	34.4	9,973	15,032	18,464	13,110	13,110
Finland	500	426	375	375	24.6	18.7	23.2	12,300	7,946	8,300	8,600	9,200
France	1,613	1,145	1,460	1,260	18.6	16.3	19.0	29,993	18,700	26,500	25,589	24,000
Western Germany	3,480	1,145	3,495	3,335	29.2	31.3	37.2	51,119	51,119	112,500	130,000	118,000
Other Germany	2,960	-	140	135	28.4	-	15.1	84,000	-	-	1,636	1,890
Greece	163	140	140	135	13.8	11.4	14.0	2,244	1,590	2,047	-	-
Hungary	1,585	1,522	260	250	18.5	18.3	-	29,354	27,912	-	-	-
Italy	256	251	18	17	21.8	21.1	22.8	5,380	5,306	5,000	5,500	5,700
Luxembourg	18	19	18	17	25.7	24.6	36.8	462	468	459	625	459
Netherlands	560	675	454	468	36.4	29.7	45.1	20,394	20,031	15,026	21,100	16,500
Norway	13	9	3	3	31.2	28.4	41.5	36.7	256	117	83	110
Poland	13,425	-	692	666	21.2	21.2	-	284,000	-	-	-	-
Portugal	620	-	-	-	8.9	7.0	8.8	5,900	-	4,817	5,860	7,440
Rumania	640	530	-	684	15.6	13.4	-	10,000	7,100	-	-	-
Spain	1,415	1,550	1,550	1,581	13.6	11.0	12.3	13,333	17,205	18,000	19,700	21,000
Sweden	495	518	395	313	30.0	26.7	30.8	14,828	13,816	12,280	10,890	9,650
Switzerland	38	34	30	29	33.2	35.0	40.0	1,260	1,190	1,047	1,160	1,420
United Kingdom	16	73	61	71	24.9	30.8	33.2	8,598	2,120	1,880	2,160	2,220
Yugoslavia	633	595	-	-	13.4	12.9	-	8,598	7,675	-	-	-
Estimated total 7/	33,690	31,020	30,060	29,790	-	-	-	766,000	660,000	660,000	710,000	685,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	60,800	-	73,000	74,300	14.6	-	12.7	885,000	-	930,000	950,000	910,000
ASIA												
Turkey	939	1,090	1,070	1,044	15.2	13.9	10.9	14,301	15,117	15,500	11,392	20,833
SOUTH AMERICA												
Argentina	1,078	938	1,100	1,150	9.1	10.7	9.5	9,771	10,061	11,810	10,905	19,680
AFRICA												
Union of South Africa	5/ 117	140	-	-	5/ 6.8	5.9	-	794	830	879	-	-
Estimated world total 7/	101,290	94,380	109,840	110,040	-	-	-	1,722,000	1,500,000	1,670,000	1,715,000	1,675,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1950 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which began late in 1950 and ended early in 1951. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, revised preliminary forecasts. 5/ Average of less than 5 years. 6/ Figure for 1935 only. 7/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown.

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principally because acreage had not regained the prewar level. Some below-average yields also contributed to the reduction, however, especially in the Balkan countries. Severe drought there in the latter part of the growing season was reported to have reduced yields, though not to the extent that summer crops were damaged.

The breadgrain crop in the Soviet Union was indicated to be near the 1949 production but about 5 percent below the 1935-39 average. The rye harvest was estimated to be larger than the 1935-39 average because of some expansion in acreage. The crop was, however, not as large as the 1949 outturn. Wheat production was indicated to be below average, but was apparently maintained at the 1949 level by expanded acreage. A substantial increase in spring wheat acreage was reported in the Soviet press.

Breadgrain production in Asia, largely wheat, was a little above average and about 10 percent above the 1949 harvest, on the basis of available information. The favorable situation, compared with that of a year ago, is general throughout the area, but with the most marked gain reported for Turkey. The official estimate for wheat there is not as large as earlier season estimates, but is still sharply above the small 1949 crop.

Wheat production in Africa is estimated at 153 million bushels, larger than average, but slightly below the 1949 crop. The crop in the Union of South Africa is reported to be a near-record one, as a result of unusually large plantings. That increase, however, was not large enough to offset reductions from 1949 in other countries, especially in Egypt and Tunisia. Rye is of no significance in this area.

Wheat production in South America is tentatively estimated to be slightly below average, but about 5 percent larger than in 1949-50. The Argentine crop is now placed at about 200 million bushels, compared with earlier expectations of an outturn of at least 230 million. This compares with a crop of about 190 million bushels a year ago. The current estimate is based on near-average yields from a below-average acreage. Deterioration in the crop was reported from early November, as a result of stem rust, which struck the grain in the milk stage. Rains and high winds when the wheat was ripening also were reported to have caused damage. Wheat in Chile, the second wheat producer of the area, is reported somewhat larger than in 1949-50 and above average.

Rye production in Argentina is reported about double last year's outturn. An abundance of good natural pastures is reported to have resulted in a larger than usual percentage of rye acreage being harvested as grain. Argentine rye accounts for about 95 percent of South America's rye production.

Wheat production in Australia is reported at 183 million bushels, compared with 218 million bushels in 1949-50. The current harvest is, however, somewhat above the 1935-39 average of 170 million bushels. Earlier reports indicated a larger harvest, but disease following excessive rains cut the

crop in Queensland and a large part of New South Wales. The quality of the grain was also reduced, and a considerable amount of the grain from those two States is below usual fair average quality standards.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

FATS AND OILS

NIGERIAN PEANUT CROP LOWEST IN RECENT YEARS

Nigeria's 1950-51 peanut crop is now believed to be the lowest in recent years, according to E. D. Crowley, American Consulate General, Lagos. Previously revised estimates which had indicated an almost normal crop now appear to be unfounded. Purchases by the Groundnut Marketing Board as of January 11, 1951, were only 131,140 short tons compared with 164,220 on the same date last year.

One estimate of the 1950-51 commercial crop is only 145,600 tons of peanuts compared with the relatively very poor crop (commercial) of 201,600 tons in 1949-50. The decrease in Northern Nigeria's main export crop to a level far below expectations is expected to have a serious effect on the economy of the country.

It is reported that large quantities of peanuts are being sold over the border in French Territories where prices are said to be higher than those paid by the Nigerian Board. While the price paid by the Nigerian Groundnut Marketing Board is £21-4-0 a long ton (\$53.00 a short ton), traders in French West Africa reportedly are prepared to pay over £30 (\$75.00).

U. S. PEANUT AND PEANUT OIL EXPORTS DOWN FROM 1949

United States exports of peanuts and peanut oil in 1950 amounted to approximately 109,250 short tons in terms of unshelled peanuts. This is 72 percent less than the record high of over 380,000 tons shipped in 1949 and 69 percent less than the 350,000 tons exported in 1948. Pre-war shipments averaged less than 1,000 tons. Exports represented the equivalent of 10 percent of the peanuts produced in 1950, whereas in 1949 they represented 40 percent of production.

UNITED STATES: Peanut exports, 1950 with comparisons

(Short tons)

Country of destination	Unshelled			Shelled		
	1948	1949 1/	1950 1/	1948	1949 1/	1950 1/
North America						
British West Indies.....	158	118	36	32	2/ 27	17
Canada (Incl. Newfoundland & Labrador)...	4,684	3,854	320	30,175	10,546	588
Cuba.....	4	-	38	7	129	8
Netherlands Antilles.....	58	68	74	43	57	37
Panama, Republic of.....	7	10	3/	20	34	31
Panama Canal Zone.....	1	1	1	39	42	20
Other.....	1	3	7	14	16	10
Total.....	4,913	4,054	476	30,330	2/ 10,851	711
South America	68	20	14	66	128	105
Europe						
Austria.....	-	-	-	30,863	8,780	19,701
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	-	12	-	2	19	17
Denmark.....	-	-	-	-	1,216	1
France.....	-	-	-	35,432	32,859	-
Western Germany.....	-	-	-	118,457	65,972	3/
Italy.....	-	-	-	-	31,029	-
Netherlands.....	-	-	-	-	1,268	-
Norway.....	-	-	-	-	2,453	-
Switzerland.....	289	153	-	12	8	5,576
United Kingdom.....	-	5	-	-	-	-
Other.....	27	27	-	4,438	368	-
Total.....	316	197	-	189,204	143,972	25,295
Asia						
Japan.....	-	-	-	515	15,158	4
Israel and Palestine.....	-	-	48	-	1,117	-
Other.....	-	-	-	176	116	16
Total.....	-	-	48	691	16,391	20
Africa	-	1	-	9,037	3,305	12
Oceania	-	3/	-	-	3/	1
Grand total	5,297	4,272	538	229,328	2/ 174,647	26,144

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Revised. 3/ Less than .5 ton.

Compiled from official sources.

UNITED STATES: Peanut oil exports,
1950 with comparisons 1/

(Short tons)

Country of destination	1948	1949 <u>2/</u>	1950 <u>2/</u>
<u>North America</u>			
Canada (incl. Newfoundland and Labrador)	44	575	508
Cuba	3	1,044	355
Other	2	28	13
Total	49	1,647	876
<u>South America</u>	89	349	765
<u>Europe</u>			
Belgium-Luxembourg	-	14,622	9,813
Western Germany	-	553	6
Italy	-	8,910	-
Netherlands	1	485	2,351
Switzerland	-	6,252	5,521
Other	-	512	726
Total	1	31,334	18,417
Asia	216	690	96
Africa	<u>3/</u>	209	-
Oceania	8	-	-
Grand total	363	34,229	20,154

1/ Crude and refined in terms of crude.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Less than .5 ton.

Compiled from official sources.

The 1950 shipments included 26,144 tons of shelled peanuts, only 538 tons of unshelled peanuts, and 20,154 tons of peanut oil.

Approximately 97 percent of the shelled peanuts were sent to Europe-- 19,701 tons to Austria and 5,576 tons to Switzerland. Of the unshelled peanuts, 320 tons were sent to Canada.

Over 90 percent of the peanut oil exports went to European countries, principally Belgium-Luxembourg, Switzerland, and the Netherlands. Most of the remainder went to Canada, Cuba, and South American countries.

TROPICAL PRODUCTS

U. S. IMPORTS LESS COFFEE IN 1950

The quantity of coffee imported into the United States in 1950 fell 14 percent below the record amount imported in 1949, but the value of the 1950 coffee imports rose 37 percent above the 1949 total, according to the Census Bureau, U. S. Department of Commerce.

In 1950, the United States imported 18.4 million bags of coffee valued at \$1,090 million, compared with imports of 22.1 million bags valued at \$793 million in 1949, 20.9 million bags valued at \$697 million in 1948, and the annual average prewar (1935-39) imports of 13.9 million bags valued at \$140 million. The import valuation per pound of green coffee increased from a prewar average of 7.6 cents to 25.1 cents in 1948, 27.2 cents in 1949, to a record high of 44.7 cents in 1950.

The decrease in the volume of United States coffee imports in 1950 is attributable mainly to consumer resistance to higher coffee prices, unusually large carry-over stocks at the end of 1949, and to cautious buying by the Trade in view of uncertainties as to price ceilings and other controls. Actual consumption of coffee in the United States in 1950 declined much less than import statistics alone would indicate. Imports during the latter part of 1949 were unusually heavy as a result of rapidly rising prices and fears of a coffee shortage, and a considerable amount of hoarded coffee was carried over into 1950. Since both visible and invisible stocks of coffee were materially smaller at the end of 1950 than a year earlier, it is estimated that the decrease in coffee consumption was under 10 percent.

United States imports of coffee from South America fell off 23 percent from 18,186,000 bags in 1949 to 14,038,000 bags in 1950, whereas imports from North America increased about 3 percent from 3,419,000 bags in 1949 to 3,521,000 bags in 1950, and imports from Africa and Asia in 1950 were practically double the 1949 level. The United States imported 825,000 bags of coffee from Africa and 41,000 bags from Asia in 1950 compared with 427,000 bags and 21,000 bags, respectively, in 1949. Even more significant is the change in the relative importance of these areas as a source of supply for the United States coffee market since prewar years. South America supplied 76 percent of United States coffee imports in 1950, compared with

**COFFEE: United States imports of green coffee for consumption,
1950 with comparisons**

Origin	1935-39		1948		1949 1/		1950 1/	
	1,000 bags	2/	1,000 bags	2/	1,000 bags	2/	1,000 bags	2/
North America								
Costa Rica.....	82		320		201		208	
El Salvador.....	538		878		1,088		1,037	
Dominican Republic....	47		146		171		182	
Guatemala.....	396		756		825		830	
Haiti.....	88		105		180		164	
Honduras.....	8		47		86		94	
Mexico.....	365		478		764		672	
Nicaragua.....	108		222		102		322	
Trinidad & Tobago.....	2		-		-		10	
Other North America....	61		17		2		2	
Total.....	1,695		2,969		3,419		3,521	
South America								
Brazil.....	8,279		11,571		12,770		9,520	
Colombia.....	3,055		5,318		4,953		4,061	
Ecuador.....	91		127		79		159	
Peru.....	1		7		22		13	
Venezuela.....	282		553		352		285	
Other South America....	12		5		10		-	
Total.....	11,720		17,581		18,186		14,038	
Africa								
Angola.....	36		197		211		230	
Belgian Congo.....	15		99		119		167	
Br. East Africa.....	160		25		21		227	
Ethiopia.....	6		43		70		141	
Fr. West Africa.....	3		-		-		38	
Port. Guinea.....	-		-		2		17	
Other Africa.....	-		1		4		5	
Total.....	220		365		427		825	
Asia								
Arabian States.....	14		-		19		20	
India.....	-		-		-		10	
Indonesia.....	173		1		1		10	
Other Asia.....	16		30		1		1	
Total.....	203		31		21		41	
Europe.....	60		-		-		-	
Grand Total.....	13,898		20,916		22,053		18,425	

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Bags of 132.3 pounds each.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

82 percent in 1949, 84 percent in 1948, and 84 percent in the prewar period. North America provided 19 percent of the coffee imported into the United States in 1950, compared with 16 percent in 1949, 14 percent in 1948, and 12 percent in prewar years. Africa accounted for about 4.5 percent of United States coffee imports in 1950, compared with 1.9 percent in 1949, 1.7 percent in 1948, and 1.6 percent prewar.

The leading sources of United States coffee imports in 1950 and the amounts in bags contributed by each were as follows: Brazil 9,520,000, Colombia 4,061,000, El Salvador, 1,037,000, Guatemala 830,000, and Mexico 672,000. These 5 countries furnished 16,120,000 bags of coffee or 87 percent of United States imports in 1950 compared with 20,400,000 bags or 93 percent of 1949 imports. The most important decreases were in imports from Brazil and Colombia. Imports from Brazil dropped from 12,770,000 bags in 1949 to 9,520,000 bags in 1950, while imports from Colombia fell off from 4,953,000 bags in 1949 to 4,061,000 bags in 1950. The decrease in United States coffee imports from these 2 countries alone amounted to 4,142,000 bags, whereas the decrease in total United States coffee imports in 1950 amounted to only 3,628,000 bags. The most striking increases were accounted for by Nicaragua, which supplied 322,000 bags in 1950 compared with only 102,000 bags in 1949, and British East Africa, which provided 227,000 bags in 1950 compared with 21,000 bags in 1949.

TOBACCO

CANADA'S LEAF EXPORTS LOWER

Canada's 1950 exports of leaf tobacco were 33 percent below the 1949 level according to official exports statistics released by the Canadian Government.

Leaf exports totaled 10.6 million pounds in 1950. This corresponds to 15.7 million pounds in 1949 and 15.9 million in 1948. A total of 8.3 million pounds or 78 percent of the 1950 leaf exports were taken by the United Kingdom, as compared to 13.0 million pounds or 83 percent in 1949. The United Kingdom took 79 percent of the 1948 leaf exports. Most of the remaining exports were destined for the British West Indies in 1950 as well as during the 2 preceding years.

Flue-cured leaf exports totaled 9.8 million pounds or 92 percent of all 1950 leaf exports. This compared to 14.0 million pounds or 89 percent in 1949 and 14.8 million or 93 percent in 1948. The remaining 1950 leaf exports consisted of 379,000 pounds of Burley, 83,000 pounds of dark and 337,000 pounds of other types of leaf.

CANADA: Exports of leaf tobacco, by types,
1950 with comparisons

Type of leaf	1948	1949	1950
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds
Flue-cured.....	14,805	14,018	9,803
Burley.....	803	1,380	379
Dark.....	187	251	83
Other.....	82	76	337
Total.....	15,877	15,725	10,602

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Canada exported 39,398,000 cigarettes in 1950. French West Africa was the most important cigarette outlet during 1950, taking 22,718,000 cigarettes. The United States was second, taking 14,041,000. The remaining 2,639,000 cigarettes was taken in varying quantities by numerous other countries. In addition to cigarettes, Canada exported 770,000 pounds of other manufactured tobacco of which the United States took 740,000 pounds and St. Pierre Island the remaining 30,000 pounds.

PARAGUAY'S TOBACCO PRODUCTION
REVISED DOWNWARD; EXPORTS LOWER

A preliminary estimate places Paraguay's 1950-51 tobacco production at about 12.0 to 13.0 million pounds as compared to a previous preliminary forecast of 15.0 to 16.0 million pounds, according to W.F. Lebus, Agricultural Attache, Asuncion. Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during the 1950 calendar year was 47 percent lower than in 1949.

Total leaf production for 1949-50 was placed at 12.5 million pounds, compared with 19.8 million in 1948-49. Acreage planted to tobacco in 1950-51 has been preliminarily set between 11,000 and 12,000 acres as compared to 11,600 acres in 1949-50 and 17,920 acres in 1948-49.

Total exports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1950 were 7.8 million pounds as compared to 14.6 million pounds in 1949. The 1950 exports of unmanufactured tobacco were taken by Uruguay, Argentina, the Netherlands, France and the United Kingdom. However, no data is available as to the quantities taken. Tobacco exports were eighth in importance from the standpoint of the total value of Paraguayan products sold abroad.

Annual domestic consumption is estimated at about 3 million pounds of leaf. Therefore, roughly 10 million pounds from the 1950-51 harvest should be available for export.

**PHILIPPINE TOBACCO
EXPORTS DECREASED**

The Philippine Republic's exports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1950 were 20 percent below 1949, according to R. R. Spence, Commercial Attache, American Embassy, Manila.

The Country's 1950 unmanufactured tobacco exports totaled 9.0 million pounds as compared to 11.2 million pounds in 1949 and a prewar annual average (1935-39) of 37.4 million pounds. Europe and Africa, the most important export outlets, took 6.1 million pounds. The Far Eastern countries were the second most important outlet, taking 2.0 million pounds. The remaining 0.9 million pounds were taken by numerous other countries. In addition to the unmanufactured tobacco exports, the Philippines exported 228,480 pounds of manufactured tobacco products during 1950.

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS, AND FEEDS**U. K. WINTER GRAIN
AREA SMALLER**

Winter grain acreage seeded in the fall of 1950 in the United Kingdom was smaller than that of a year earlier, according to recent reports. Conditions were unfavorable for seeding mainly because of excessive moisture and wet fields. In addition, cold weather set in relatively early and stopped seeding in many districts. The winter wheat area, as of December 1, is estimated at about 1.5 million acres, 18 percent less than on that date of 1949. Acreage of rye, a minor crop, was reduced proportionately.

Larger spring seedings may lessen the acreage drop, depending on spring weather. Total acreage, however, is not expected to be up to the goal of 2,550,000 acres for wheat. Unofficial forecasts place the probable wheat area at 2.2 - 2.3 million acres.

Winter weather has been generally favorable, with little damage to grain except in flooded areas. Official reports as of February 1 stated that the condition of early-sown wheat was generally satisfactory, but some later sowings had been affected by the cold, wet conditions and had made little progress. Damage from flooding was reported from a few low-lying areas.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBERCOTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS
ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on world markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, U. S. gulf-port average, and taxes incident to exports

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1951	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound		
					Spot quo-	Export and inter-	mediate taxes
<u>Alexandria</u>		:Kantar					
Ashmouni, Good.....	3-8	: 99.05 lbs.	:Tallari	(not legible)			
Ashmouni, FGF.....	"	: "	: "	125.10	: 72.52	: 11.83	
Karnak, Good.....	"	: "	: "	1/ 187.00	: 108.40	: 11.83	
Karnak, FGF.....	"	: "	: "	164.00	: 95.07	: 11.83	
<u>Bombay</u>		:Candy					
Jarila, Fine.....	"	: 784 lbs.	:Rupee	2/ 770.00	: 20.50	: 21.30	
Broach Vijay, Fine....	"	: "	: "	2/ 840.00	: 22.36	: 21.30	
<u>Karachi</u>		:Maund					
4F Punjab, SG, Fine....	3-7	: 82.28 lbs.	: "	145.00	: 53.16	: 23.09	
289F Sind, SG, Fine....	"	: "	: "	153.00	: 56.10	: 23.09	
289F Punjab, SG, Fine..	"	: "	: "	165.00	: 60.50	: 23.09	
<u>Buenos Aires</u>		:Metric ton					
Type B.....	3-8	: 2204.6 lbs.	:Peso	4550.00	: 41.28	: 3.99	
<u>Lima</u>		:Sp. quintal					
Tanguis, Type 3-1/2....	3-6	: 101.4 lbs.	:Sol	760.00	: 50.13	: 34.39	
Tanguis, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	(not available)			
Pima, Type 1.....	"	: "	: "	920.00	: 60.68	: 43.83	
<u>Recife</u>		:Arroba					
Mata, Type 4.....	3-8	: 33.07 lbs.	:Cruzeiro	3/ 400.00	: 65.81	: 2.4% ad	
Sertao, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	(not available)		: valorem	
Sertao, Type 4.....	"	: "	: "	3/ 420.00	: 69.10	: "	
<u>Sao Paulo</u>							
Sao Paulo, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	450.00	: 74.04	: 3.0% ad	
<u>Torreon</u>		:Sp. quintal				: valorem	
Middling, 15/16".....	"	: 101.4 lbs.	:Peso	545.00	: 62.13	: 12.07	
<u>Houston-Galveston-New</u>							
Orleans av.Mid. 15/16"	"	:Pound	:Cent	XXXXX	: 44.86	: ----	

Quotations of foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

1/ Correction: Karnak, Good, quoted 10.29 U.S. cents, Mar. 1, 1951, should be 102.89.

2/ Ceiling price.

3/ Nominal.

